



- L359: (4386) candle
- L360: (33710) paraffin
- L361: (8052) triglyceride
- L362: (59504) hydrogenat\$3
- L363: (0) 359 and 360 and 361 and 362
- L364: (0) 359 and 361 and 362
- L365: (0) vegetable and 359 and 361 and 360
- L366: (3) 359 and 361
- L367: (0) 359 and 365
- L368: (32) 359 and 362

U	I	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	JP 2000219892 A	20000808	6	GEL COMPOSITION FOR TRANSPARENT CANDLE		
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	JP 06145692 A	19940527	3	METHOD TO PREPARE CANDLE AND CANDLE		
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5885600 A	19990323	5	Natural insect repellent formula and method of making		
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5871553 A	19990216	4	Fragrance-carrier compositions for use in tart		
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5843194 A	19981201	10	Clear gel formulation for use in transparent candles		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5534149 A	19960709	9	Method of separating catalyst-free working		
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5348657 A	19940920	6	Process for the separation of catalyst-free working		
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5171329 A	19921215	3	Method for manufacturing a candle		
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	GB 2197337 A	19880518	8	Hydrogenation of palm stearine		554/141
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 4360387 A	19821123	6	Isomorphous jojoba oil		

EAST - Untitled 1

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Saved
 (6077) candle
 (17442) triglyceride
 (100914) fatty ADJ acid\$1
 (90197) hydrogenat\$3
 ((22) candle and triglyceride and (fatty ADJ acid\$1) and hydrogenat\$3
 (189) 44/275

Favorites
Tagged

Search | L
Synonyms
Full terms initially
hydrogenat\$3

	U	I	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 20010013195 A1		6	Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle		
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 6284007 B1	20010904	6	Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle	44/275	431/288
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 6242509 B1	20010605	38	Gels including bioactive components	523/122	424/400 ; 424/404
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 6241967 B1	20010605	12	Process and device for the production of liquid,	424/9.321	424/450 ; 424/9.1
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 6111055 A	20000829	39	Ester-terminated polyamide gels	528/310	424/64 ; 424/66
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 6063144 A	20000516	4	Non-paraffin candle composition	44/275	431/126 ; 431/288
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5998570 A	19991207	16	Ester-terminated polyamides of polymerized fatty acids	528/310	431/288 ; 44/275
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5952095 A	19990914	32	Intercalates and exfoliates formed with long chain	428/332	106/632 ; 252/378R
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5804613 A	19980908	19	Intercalates and exfoliates formed with monomeric	523/200	106/416 ; 106/484
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5783657 A	19980721	15	Ester-terminated polyamides of polymerized fatty acids	528/310	524/600 ; 524/606
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 5637293 A	19970610	9	Preparation for epidermis	424/62	424/401

09/155644

CS Inst. Mining, Krivoi Rog
 SO Zavodsk. Lab. (1965), 31(9), 1109-10
 DT Journal
 LA Russian

```
=> s tw (P) pn
  2559 TW
    60 TWS
  2612 TW
    (TW OR TWS)
  21486 PN
    1337 PNS
  22752 PN
    (PN OR PNS)
L7        4 TW (P) PN

=> d 14 1-7 all
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS
L4          0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON TW373019/PN
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	13.30	13.45
NETWORK CHARGES	0.42	0.48
DISPLAY CHARGES	4.30	4.30
	-----	-----
CAPLUS FEE (5%)	18.02	18.23
	0.88	0.88
FULL ESTIMATED COST	18.90	19.11

IN FILE 'HCAPLUS' AT 10:20:37 ON 04 NOV 2001

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=> s triglyceride and candle
  29052 TRIGLYCERIDE
  31885 TRIGLYCERIDES
  49927 TRIGLYCERIDE
    (TRIGLYCERIDE OR TRIGLYCERIDES)
  1607 CANDLE
  1360 CANDLES
  2520 CANDLE
    (CANDLE OR CANDLES)
L8        6 TRIGLYCERIDE AND CANDLE
```

=> d 18 1-6 all

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
AN 2001:645561 HCAPLUS
DN 135:197796
TI Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle
IN Tao, Bernard Y.
PA Indiana Soybean Board, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C10L005-00
```

STN Columbus

NCL 044275000

CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6284007	B1	20010904	US 1998-132991	19980812
	US 2001013195	A1	20010816	US 2001-802137	20010308
PRAI	US 1998-132991	A1	19980812		
AB	A vegetable lipid-based compn. comprised of a vegetable lipid component and a petroleum wax is described. The vegetable lipid component may include a triglyceride or a free fatty acid/triglyceride mixt. The vegetable lipid-based compn. will burn significantly longer than com. candles.				

ST vegetable lipid candle

IT Candles

Coloring materials

Odor and Odorous substances

(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)

IT Fatty acids, uses

Glycerides, uses

Hydrocarbon waxes, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)

IT	57-10-3, Palmitic acid, uses 57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, uses 112-80-1, Oleic acid, uses 112-85-6, Behenic acid 143-07-7, Lauric acid, uses 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid 544-63-8, Myristic acid, uses 557-59-5, Lignoceric acid
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
	(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)

RE.CNT 30

RE

- (1) Anon; JP 47030760 1968
- (2) Anon; JP 60051765 1985 HCPLUS
- (3) Anon; GB 2197337 1988 HCPLUS
- (4) Baumer; US 1958462 1934
- (5) Beardmore; US 4118203 1978 HCPLUS
- (6) Cangardel; US 3871815 1975 HCPLUS
- (7) Comstock; US 4608011 1986
- (8) Drake; US 3429815 1969 HCPLUS
- (9) Dulling; US 3630697 1971 HCPLUS
- (10) Easterday; US 3384312 1968
- (11) Elsamaloty; US 5578089 1996
- (12) Kayfetz; US 4134718 1979
- (13) Kirk-Other; Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd Edition V24, P473
- (14) Knowles; US 3613658 1971
- (15) Lin; US 5171329 1992
- (16) Luken; US 4759709 1988
- (17) Miller; US 3645705 1972 HCPLUS
- (18) Morrison; US 5879694 1999 HCPLUS
- (19) Poulika; US 4813975 1989 HCPLUS
- (20) Pretorius; US 4002706 1977 HCPLUS
- (21) Requejo; US 5919423 1999 HCPLUS
- (22) Reswick; US 2377106 1945
- (23) Sapper; US 4507077 1985
- (24) Saunders; US 4390590 1983 HCPLUS
- (25) Taylor; US 4855098 1989 HCPLUS
- (26) Thompson; US 2638411 1953 HCPLUS
- (27) Tsaras; US 3844706 1974
- (28) Will; US 1954659 1934
- (29) Wilson; US 4614625 1986 HCPLUS
- (30) Wilson; US 4693890 1987 HCPLUS

STN Columbus

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 2001:598353 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:154914
 TI Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle
 IN Tao, Bernard Y.
 PA Indiana Soybean Board, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 132,991.
 CODEN: USXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C10L005-00
 NCL 044275000
 CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2001013195	A1	20010816	US 2001-802137	20010308
US 6284007	B1	20010904	US 1998-132991	19980812
PRAI US 1998-132991	A1	19980812		
AB A vegetable lipid-based compn. comprised of a vegetable lipid component and a petroleum wax is described. The vegetable lipid component may include a triglyceride or a free fatty acid/triglyceride mixt. The vegetable lipid-based compn. has properties that make it advantageous in candle prodn.				
ST candle triglyceride fatty acid				
IT Candles				
(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)				
IT Fatty acids, uses				
Glycerides, uses				
Hydrocarbon waxes, uses				
Paraffin waxes, uses				
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)				
IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, uses 57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses 112-80-1,				
Oleic acid, uses				
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
(vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)				

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1998:31382 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:66323
 TI Process for producing a paraffin-based object, especially a perfumed candle
 IN Matzat, Norbert; Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
 PA Schuemann Sasol G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany; Matzat, Norbert;
 Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM C11C005-00
 ICS A61K007-46
 CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9748784	A1	19971224	WO 1997-EP2670	19970524
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,				

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LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19707909	A1	19980108	DE 1997-19707909	19970227
CA 2258678	AA	19971224	CA 1997-2258678	19970524
AU 9729604	A1	19980107	AU 1997-29604	19970524
EP 906381	A1	19990407	EP 1997-923997	19970524
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, SI, FI				
BR 9709825	A	19990810	BR 1997-9825	19970524
JP 2001501983	T2	20010213	JP 1998-502169	19970524
US 6224641	B1	20010501	US 1998-202755	19981216
PRAI DE 1996-19624454	A	19960619		
DE 1996-19643719	A	19961023		
DE 1997-19707909	A	19970227		
WO 1997-EP2670	W	19970524		
AB	In a method for prodn. of a perfumed candle or other paraffin-based object with a proportion of a perfume, the perfume is dissolved in a solvent contg. an ester, esp. an org. ester such as a triglyceride, and the soln. is in turn added to or dissolved in paraffin. The perfume forms a solid soln. with the solvent; this soln. may contain a high proportion of perfume and is readily mixed homogeneously with powd. paraffin base. The powd. mixt. is formed into a candle or other object by compression. Thus, hardened palm oil (penetration 6 mm-1) contg. 30% essential oil was mixed 1:1 with paraffin paste to produce a product with penetration ~46 mm-1 at 30°.			
ST	paraffin wax perfumed candle			
IT	Palm oil			
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(hardened; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Waxes			
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(micro-; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Candles			
Perfumes				
(process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Paraffin waxes, biological studies			
Tallow				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Esters, biological studies			
Glycerides, biological studies				
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
(solvents; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1997:53532 HCPLUS

DN 126:77354

TI Gelatinized plant oil for use as candles

IN Eini, Meir

PA Israel
 SO Israeli, 23 pp.
 CODEN: ISXXAQ
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C22C005-00
 CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s) : 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IL 109814	A1	19960618	IL 1994-109814	19940529
AB	A compn. for use in illumination, comprising: (a) at least one oil; and (b) at least one gelatinizing agent having 15 or more carbons, selected from the group consisting of fatty acids and fatty acid derivs., in a sufficiently high concn. to gelatinize the oil. The oil is selected from rose hip oil, wheat germ oil, apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, sunflower oil, evening primrose oil, jojoba oil, corn germ oil, mineral oil, and olive oil. The gelatinizing agent is selected from the alcs. 1-pentadecanol, cetyl alc., 1-heptadecanol, stearyl alc., nonadecanol, arachidyl alc., heneicosanol, behenyl alc., lignoceryl alc., 1-pentacosanol, 1-hexacosanol, 1-heptacosanol, 1-octacosanol, 1-tricontanol, 1-tetracontanol, or 1-pentacontanol or from the satd. fatty acids. Stearic acid, hexacosanic acid, stearic acid Et ester, stearic acid Me ester, stearic acid Pr ester, stearic anhydride, α -hydroxy stearic acid, triglycerides, 12-hydroxy stearic acid, 1-monopalmitoyl-rac-glyceride, 1,3-dipalmitin, 1,2-dipalmitoyl-3-myristoyl-rac-glycerol, and hexadecanedioic acid.				
ST	candle gelatinized plant oil				
IT	Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (apricot kernel; gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Candles RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Avocado oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Corn oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Evening primrose oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Fatty acids, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Glycerides, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Hydrocarbon oils RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Jojoba oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Olive oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				
IT	Sunflower oil RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)				

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IT Wheat germ oil
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(rose hip; gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)

IT 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses 106-14-9 111-61-5, Stearic acid ethyl ester 112-61-8, Stearic acid methyl ester 112-92-5, 1-Octadecanol 502-52-3, 1,3-Dipalmitin 505-54-4, Hexadecanedioic acid 506-46-7, Hexacosanoic acid 506-51-4, Lignoceryl alcohol 506-52-5, 1-Hexacosanol 557-61-9, 1-Octacosanol 593-50-0, 1-Triacontanol 629-22-1, α -Hydroxy stearic acid 629-76-5, 1-Pentadecanol 629-96-9, Arachidyl alcohol 638-08-4, Stearic anhydride 661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 1454-85-9, 1-Heptadecanol 2004-39-9, 1-Heptacosanol 3634-92-2, Stearic acid propyl ester 26040-98-2, 1-Pentacosanol 26657-96-5 29592-89-0 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 40710-43-8, 1-Pentacontanol 51227-32-8, Heneicosanol 52783-43-4, Nonadecanol 164350-12-3, 1-Tetracontanol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1989:56305 HCPLUS
DN 110:56305
TI Study on candle millet seed oil (*Pennisetum americanum* L. Schum.)
AU Lognay, G.; Marlier, M.; Baudart, E.; Severin, M.; Casimir, J.
CS Lab. Chim. Gen. Org., Fac. Sci. Agron. Etat, Gembloux, Belg.
SO Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse (1988), 65(4), 291-4
CODEN: RISGAD; ISSN: 0035-6808
DT Journal
LA French
CC 17-11 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
AB Two cultivars of Millet seeds (*P. americanum*) were studied . The fatty acid profile was characterized by high levels of linoleic, oleic, and palmitic acids. Other minor acids with 20, 22, and 24 C atoms were also identified by GC-MS. The predominant triglycerides calcd. on the basis of the random 1-2 distribution were PLO, PLL, OLL, OOL, PLP, and LLL. GC-MS and GLC investigations on the sterol and tocopherol fractions revealed that the main constituents are sitosterol and campesterol for the former and α - and γ -tocopherol for the latter. Nutritional properties in relation to oil compn. are also briefly discussed.
ST millet seed oil compn; tocopherol millet seed oil; triglyceride millet seed oil; fatty acid millet seed oil; sterol millet seed oil
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Hydrocarbons, biological studies
Lipids, biological studies
Tocopherols
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxy, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mono-, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: PRP (Properties)
(pearl millet seed, compn. of, variety in relation to)
IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

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(polar, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol
83-46-5, β -Sitosterol 83-48-7 119-13-1, δ -Tocopherol
122-32-7 148-03-8, β -Tocopherol 474-62-4, Campesterol 481-19-6,
 Δ 7-Stigmasterol 537-40-6 1721-51-3, α -Tocotrienol
7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 18472-36-1, Δ 5-Avenasterol
23290-26-8 26836-30-6 26836-31-7 26836-32-8 26836-35-1
26836-36-2 26836-37-3 26836-38-4 26836-39-5 26836-40-8
27071-84-7 28409-91-8 28409-94-1 28880-78-6 29590-02-1
29661-35-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1980:145416 HCAPLUS
DN 92:145416
TI Utilization of protected and unprotected rapeseed by lactating dairy cows
AU Christensen, David A.; Cochran, Marlene; Steacy, G.
CS Dep. Anim. Poult. Sci., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Can.
SO Proc. Int. Rapeseed Conf., 5th (1979), Meeting Date 1978, Volume 2, 217-19
Publisher: Dr. Goesta Andersson, Svaloev, Swed.
CODEN: 42TCAX
DT Conference
LA English
CC 18-3 (Animal Nutrition)
Section cross-reference(s): 4
AB Cows given low-forage control (35% alfalfa-bromegrass hay), high-forage control (50% hay), low forage feed contg. 8% H₂CO [50-00-0]-treated soybean-tallow mixt., or 8% H₂CO-treated low-glucosinolate (cultivar Tower) rapeseed had milk prodns. of 28.6, 27.3, 30.4, and 31.7 kg/day, resp. The treated rapeseed-contg. feed produced higher milk fat and better feed efficiency than the other test materials. Cows given similar feeds, but with unprotected soybean meal (2.2% fat), 6.3 or 12.6% cultivar Candle rapeseed (5 and 8% fat, resp.), or 11.2% cultivar Tower rapeseed (8% fat) had milk yields of 27.7, 27.6, 26.8, and 25.7 kg/day, resp. Those given the rape-contg. feeds all had significantly higher plasma cholesterol [57-88-5] and triglyceride levels.
ST rapeseed formaldehyde cow milk; protein rape formaldehyde cow milk; lipid rape formaldehyde cow milk; cholesterol cow feed rapeseed; plasma lipid cow rape feed
IT Cattle
(feeding expt. on cows, with formaldehyde-treated rape)
IT Brassica campestris
Rape
(feeding expt. with formaldehyde-treated, on dairy cows)
IT Lipids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(formaldehyde-protected, of rapeseed, feeding expt. with, on dairy cows)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood plasma, of cow, rapeseed of feed effect on)
IT Milk
(prodn. of, feeding expt. with formaldehyde-treated rape protein on)
IT 57-88-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood plasma, of cow, rapeseed of feed effect on)
IT 50-00-0, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(rapeseed treated with, feeding expt. with, on dairy cows)

STN Columbus

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:16:31 ON 04 NOV 2001)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:16:41 ON 04 NOV 2001

L1 0 S TW373019/PN
L2 0 S TW0373019/PN
L3 0 S TW373019/9N
L4 0 S TW373019/PN
L5 2612 S TW
L6 4 S L5 AND PN
L7 4 S TW (P) PN
L8 6 S TRIGLYCERIDE AND CANDLE

=> s palm and candle
10450 PALM
680 PALMS
10712 PALM
(PALM OR PALMS)
1607 CANDLE
1360 CANDLES
2520 CANDLE
(CANDLE OR CANDLES)
L9 11 PALM AND CANDLE

=> d 19 1-11 all

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 2001:426985 HCAPLUS
DN 135:168611
TI Dimethyl ether (DME). Assessment of viscosity using the new volatile fuel viscometer (VFVM)
AU Sivebaek, Ion M.; Sorenson, Spencer C.; Jakobsen, Joergen
CS Technical University of Denmark, Den.
SO Soc. Automot. Eng., [Spec. Publ.] SP (2001), SP-1632 (State of Alternative Fuel Technologies 2001), 1-9
CODEN: SAESA2; ISSN: 0099-5908
PB Society of Automotive Engineers
DT Journal
LA English
CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 52
AB This paper describes the development and test of a viscometer capable of handling di-Me Ether (DME) and other volatile fuels. DME has excellent combustion characteristics in diesel engines but the injection equipment can break down prematurely due to extensive wear when handling this fuel. It was established, in earlier work, that the wear in the pumps is substantial even if the lubricity of DME is raised to a believed acceptable level using anti-wear additives. An influence of the viscosity on the wear in the pumps was suspected. The problem, up to now, was that the viscosity of DME has only been estd. or calcd. but never actually measured. In the present work a volatile fuel viscometer (VFVM) was developed. It is of the capillary type and it was designed to handle DME, pure or with additives. The kinematic and dynamic viscosities of pure DME were measured at 0.185 cSt and 0.122 cP at 25° resp. The VFVM established that low concns. of additives do not affect the viscosity of DME significantly. This is the case even when the additive has a high viscosity or is solid at ambient temp. The viscosity of DME blends can reach that of diesel oil but only when the additive is present in large proportions. It is not believed that reasonably additive-contg. DME can

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reach the same viscosity and lubricity as diesel oil. The soln. is rather to design the pumps so they can handle pure DME.

ST dimethyl ether viscosity volatile fuel viscometer

IT Rape oil
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Me esters; assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

IT Candles
Diesel engines
Diesel fuel substitutes
Injectors
Viscometers
Wear
(assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

IT Castor oil
Lard
Palm oil
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

IT Fuel additives
(lubricity; assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

IT 291291-67-3, Lubrizol LZ 539N
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)

RE.CNT 19

RE

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- (2) Anon; DEA Mineraloel AG Handbook DME 99.99
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- (6) Christensen, R; SAE Paper 1997, 971665
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- (10) Hansen, J; SAE Paper 1995, 950063
- (11) Japar, S; International Journal of Chemical Kinetics 1990, V22, P1257 HCPLUS
- (12) Kajitani, S; SAE Paper 1997, 972973
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- (17) Sivebaek, I; Proceeding of the 9th Nordic Symposium on Tribology - NORDTRIB 2000 - At Porvoo 2000
- (18) Sivebaek, I; SAE Paper 2000, 2000-01-2970
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L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 2000:316631 HCPLUS
DN 132:323795
TI Non-paraffin candle composition
IN Calzada, Jose Francisco; Upadhyaya, Janardan
PA Can.
SO U.S., 4 pp.

STN Columbus

CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C10L005-00
 ICS F23D003-16
NCL 044275000
CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6063144	A	20000516	US 1999-255951	19990223

AB A substantially non-paraffin combustible candle compn. consists essentially of at least 30 parts by wt. of stearic acid, at least 5 parts by wt. of vegetable-derived wax having a m.p. of at least 50°., 0-50 parts by wt. of at least one vegetable oil, 0 to 10 parts by wt. of at least one fragrance and 0 to 1 part by wt. of at least one oxidn. inhibitor.

ST nonparaffin wax candle vegetable oil

IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(arrayan; non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Castor oil
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Antioxidants
 Candles
 (non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Coconut oil
Corn oil
Cottonseed oil
 Palm oil
Soybean oil
Sunflower oil
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sugarcane; non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(vegetable-derived; non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT Sugarcane
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(wax; non-paraffin candle compn.)

IT 57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(non-paraffin candle compn.)

RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Cangardel; US 3871815 1975 HCPLUS
(2) Daling; US 3630697 1971 HCPLUS
(3) Easterday; US 3843312 1974
(4) Knowles; US 3613658 1971
(5) Morrison; US 5879694 1999 HCPLUS
(6) Requejo; US 5919423 1999 HCPLUS

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1998:31382 HCPLUS

DN 128:66323

STN Columbus

TI Process for producing a paraffin-based object, especially a perfumed candle

IN Matzat, Norbert; Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus

PA Schuemann Sasol G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany; Matzat, Norbert; Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus

SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM C11C005-00

ICS A61K007-46

CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9748784	A1	19971224	WO 1997-EP2670	19970524
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 19707909	A1	19980108	DE 1997-19707909	19970227
	CA 2258678	AA	19971224	CA 1997-2258678	19970524
	AU 9729604	A1	19980107	AU 1997-29604	19970524
	EP 906381	A1	19990407	EP 1997-923997	19970524
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, SI, FI BR 9709825	A	19990810	BR 1997-9825	19970524
	JP 2001501983	T2	20010213	JP 1998-502169	19970524
	US 6224641	B1	20010501	US 1998-202755	19981216
PRAI	DE 1996-19624454	A	19960619		
	DE 1996-19643719	A	19961023		
	DE 1997-19707909	A	19970227		
	WO 1997-EP2670	W	19970524		
AB	In a method for prodn. of a perfumed candle or other paraffin-based object with a proportion of a perfume, the perfume is dissolved in a solvent contg. an ester, esp. an org. ester such as a triglyceride, and the soln. is in turn added to or dissolved in paraffin. The perfume forms a solid soln. with the solvent; this soln. may contain a high proportion of perfume and is readily mixed homogeneously with powd. paraffin base. The powd. mixt. is formed into a candle or other object by compression. Thus, hardened palm oil (penetration 6 mm-1) contg. 30% essential oil was mixed 1:1 with paraffin paste to produce a product with penetration ~46 mm-1 at 30°.				
ST	paraffin wax perfumed candle				
IT	Palm oil				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(hardened; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Waxes				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(micro-; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Candles				
	Perfumes				
	(process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)				
IT	Paraffin waxes, biological studies				

STN Columbus

Tallow
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)

IT Esters, biological studies
 Glycerides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (solvents; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed candle)

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1997:720577 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:308624
 TI Wax-based candles comprising paraffin wax and an ester and/or ester-montan wax mixture, and manufacture of the wax, especially for candles
 IN Matzat, Norbert; Meyer, Gernot; Laudi, Rolf; Matthaei, Michael; Hildebrand, Guenter; Starke, Claus
 PA Schuemann Sasol GmbH Co. KG, Germany
 SO Neth. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: NAXXAN
 DT Patent
 LA Dutch
 IC ICM C11C005-00
 ICS C08L091-06
 CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	NL 1005033	A1	19970722	NL 1997-1005033	19970117
	NL 1005033	C2	19980715		
	EP 838517	A1	19980429	EP 1997-112397	19970718
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	DE 1996-19601998		19960120		
	DE 1996-19644737		19961028		
AB	In the candles, the paraffin wax component is of tech. quality and has f.p. ≤55° and the ester component has f.p. ≥35°. This compn. causes candles with a relative large cross-sectional area to melt evenly when lit. A mixt. of paraffin having f.p. 36° with hardened palm oil (penetration 6/mm at 30°) in ratio 1:1 gave penetration 46/mm at 30°.				
ST	paraffin wax hardened palm oil candle; tallow paraffin wax candle; ester montan wax paraffin candle				
IT	Isoalkanes				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (C16-45, admixts. with alkanes and esters and montan wax; for f.p. control for even melting at large-diam. candles)				
IT	Paraffin waxes, uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (admixts. with esters and montan wax; for f.p. control for even melting at large-diam. candles)				
IT	Alkanes, uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (admixts. with isoalkanes and esters and montan wax; for f.p. control for even melting at large-diam. candles)				
IT	Esters, uses				
	Glycerides, uses				
	Montan wax				

STN Columbus

Palm kernel oil
 Palm oil
 Rape oil
 Tallow
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (admixts. with paraffin wax; for f.p. control for even melting at
 large-diam. candles)
 IT 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (palm, admixts. with paraffin wax; for f.p. control for even
 melting at large-diam. candles)

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1997:720575 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:308623
 TI Method and waxes for manufacturing candles
 IN Matzat, Norbert; Meyer, Gernot; Laudi, Rolf; Matthaei, Michael;
 Hildebrand, Guenter; Starke, Claus
 PA Schuemann Sasol GmbH Co. KG, Germany
 SO Neth. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: NAXXAN
 DT Patent
 LA Dutch
 IC ICM C11C005-00
 ICS C08L091-06
 CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI NL 1005021	A1	19970718	NL 1997-1005021	19970116
NL 1005021	C2	19980720		

PRAI DE 1996-19601521 19960117
 AB In this method, in which the waxes comprise a no. of cryst. components,
 ≥1 of which has a fine-cryst. structure and ≥1 of which has
 a coarse-cryst. structure, the components are first mixed in liq. form,
 cooled at high temp. gradient such that essentially no segregation of the
 components occurs, after which the solidified material is processed to
 obtain the candles. A mixt. of 65% paraffin (m.p. ~57, softening
 point ~30°) and balance stearin (m.p. ~54°) was
 melted at 80°, solidified on a roller cooler, and processed to
 candles.

ST cryst wax mixing melting cooling candle; paraffin stearin wax candle;
 hardened palm oil paraffin candle

IT Fatty alcohols
 Microcrystalline waxes
 Paraffin waxes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (admixts. with coarse-cryst. waxes; segregation prevention in
 candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
 Fish oils
 Tallow
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in
 candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

IT Waxes
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coarse-cryst., admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention
 in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

IT Palm oil
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

STN Columbus

(hardened, admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

IT Candles
(segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of molten mixts. of fine-cryst. and coarse-cryst. wax mixts. for)

IT 11099-07-3, Stearin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1996:548846 HCAPLUS

DN 125:193957

TI Effect of temperature, light and gamma irradiation on quality of some common edible oils

AU Ahmad, Taufiq; Sattar, Abdus; Atta, Shaheen

CS Nucl. Inst. Food Agric., Peshawar, Pak.

SO Sci. Int. (Lahore) (1995), 7(4), 597-598

CODEN: SINTE8; ISSN: 1013-5316

DT Journal

LA English

CC 17-9 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

AB Effect of temp., light and gamma irradn. was tested on some common edible oils e.g. soybean, sunflower, corn and palm products (palm olein and palm stearin). One set of samples was exposed to continuous fluorescent light (100 ft-candles) at ambient temps. (30-35°C) while the other was kept in the refrigerator. Detn. of peroxide and cholesterol values at successive intervals for a period of 5 mo revealed that there was a significant increase in peroxide values of the samples exposed to fluorescent light at room temp. than those in the refrigerator. Palm olein showed the greatest stability with mean POV 73.44 meq/kg followed by corn, sunflower and soybean oils with mean POV values of 105.37, 115.2 and 128.6 meq/kg resp. after 5 mo storage. A slight increase was noted in cholesterol % for both the storage conditions, but smallest increase was noted in palm olein samples. Treatment of palm products to irradn. (2.5-10.0 kGy) showed a regular increase in POV for palm olein (9.4 meq/kg to 13.0 meq/kg) and palm stearin (17.48 to 22.7 meq/kg). However, a clear decreasing trend was obsd. in the iodine values of these palm products on exposure to gamma irradn.

ST temp gamma radiation light vegetable oil

IT Gamma ray

Temperature effects, biological

(effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Corn oil

Soybean oil

Sunflower oil

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Peroxides, formation (nonpreparative)

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Palm oil

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oleins, effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vegetable, effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of

STN Columbus

some common edible oils)
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common
edible oils)

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1994:137639 HCAPLUS

DN 120:137639

TI Method of making a candle and composition thereof

IN Lin, Kuo Lung

PA Chen, Wen Chi, Taiwan

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11C005-00

ICS C08L091-06

CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI GB 2262537	A1	19930623	GB 1991-27167	19911220
		GB 2262537	B2	19951004

AB The method providing a candle which releases reduced smoke, odor, and toxic particles on burning includes heat melting a butter oil and a solidified oil, mixing the butter oil and the solidified oil, and cooling and solidifying the mixt. to provide the wax of the candle, the butter oil having m.p. 35-37° and palmitic content ≤0.1% and the solidified oil having acid value <0.5, I value <2.0, sapon. value 195-198, m.p. 60±1°, and impurity content <0.2%. A candle was prep'd. from a butter oil contg. palm oil 50-58, coconut oil 30-35, soybean oil 5-8, cotton seed oil 5-8, flavor 2%, and other additives and a solidified oil contg. 80-90% palm oil and 10-20% soybean oil.

ST candle manuf butter oil compn; solidified oil butter candle manuf

IT Coconut oil

Cottonseed oil

Palm oil

Soybean oil

RL: USES (Uses)

(butter oil contg., for manuf. of candles)

IT Candles

(manuf. of, from butter oil and solidified oil, with reduced smoke, odor, and toxic particles on burning)

IT Palm oil

RL: USES (Uses)

(hydrogenated, butter oil contg., for manuf. of candles)

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1989:556417 HCAPLUS

DN 111:156417

TI Paraffin wax substitute

IN Phadoemchit, Tajchai; Boonvichitr, Saovaluck

PA Thailand

SO U.S., 3 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08L091-00

ICS C11C003-12

STN Columbus

NCL 106244000
 CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4842648	A	19890627	US 1987-112352	19871022
AB	The title substitute, useful in the manuf. of shoe waxes, candles, waxed paper, etc., which is completely compatible with paraffin and hydrocarbon waxes, comprises a mixt. of 1-5% glyceryl monostearate (an emulsifying agent which reduces the amt. of cracking during molding) and refined, bleached, and the remainder as deodorized palm stearin. This compn. has m.p. 55-62° and I value 0-5.				
ST	paraffin wax substitute manuf; stearin glyceryl monostearate wax substitute				
IT	Waxes and Waxy substances				
	RL: USES (Uses) (glyceryl monostearate-refined palm stearin mixts. as, compatible with or as substitutes for paraffin waxes)				
IT	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, uses and miscellaneous				
	RL: USES (Uses) (substitutes for, refined palm stearin-glyceryl monostearate mixts. as, manuf. of)				
IT	11099-07-3, Stearin				
	RL: USES (Uses) (mixts. with glyceryl monostearate, as substitutes for paraffin waxes)				
IT	31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate				
	RL: USES (Uses) (mixts. with refined and bleached and deodorized palm stearin, as substitutes for paraffin waxes)				

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1988:633169 HCPLUS
 DN 109:233169
 TI Manufacture of wax from palm oil
 IN Tachai, Fuadonchitsuto
 PA Bangkok Realty Co. Ltd., Thailand
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C11B011-00
 CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 43

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63168494	A2	19880712	JP 1986-316033	19861227
AB	Wax suitable for use in prep. wax paper is manufd. by hydrogenating palm stearin and optionally beef tallow to an iodine no. (I) of 1-5. Hydrogenation of palm stearin (I 37-42, m.p. 50-52°) to I 1-5 provided a product useful for prep. candles, matches, and wax paper.				
ST	palm stearin hydrogenation wax; candle hydrogenated palm stearin; match hydrogenated palm stearin; paper wax hydrogenated palm stearin				
IT	Tallow				
	RL: USES (Uses) (hydrogenation of palm oil and, for waxes)				
IT	Palm oil				
	RL: RCT (Reactant) (hydrogenation of, for waxes)				
IT	Hydrogenation (of palm oil, for waxes)				

STN Columbus

IT Waxes and Waxy substances
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, by hydrogenation of palm oil)
IT 1333-74-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrogenation, of palm oil, for waxes)

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1988:495094 HCAPLUS

DN 109:95094

TI Hydrogenation of palm stearin
IN Phadoemchit, Tajchai
PA Bangkok Realty Co. Ltd., Thailand
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11C003-12

CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 2197337	A1	19880518	GB 1986-27486	19861117

AB Wax useful in making candles or match heads is obtained by hydrogenating palm stearin or its mixt. with cow tallow to iodine value 1-5. Thus, melted palm stearin was hydrogenated at 170-180°, 20-140 psi H using a Ni catalyst to give a product with iodine value 4.

ST palm stearin hydrogenation; cow tallow hydrogenation

IT Palm oil

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles or match heads)

IT Hydrogenation

(of palm stearin, for wax used in candles or match heads)

IT Fatty acids, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(palm-oil, hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles or match heads)

IT Fatty acids, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(tallow, hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles or match heads)

IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses and miscellaneous

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(catalysts, for hydrogenation of palm stearin and tallow)

IT 1333-74-0

RL: USES (Uses)

(hydrogenation, of palm stearin, for wax used in candles or match heads)

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

AN 1976:404318 HCAPLUS

DN 85:4318

TI Media, shade and fertilizer influence production of the areca palm, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens Wendl

AU Poole, Richard T.; Conover, Charles A.

CS Agric. Res. Cent., Inst. Food Agric. Sci., Apopka, Fla., USA

SO Proc. Fla. State Hortic. Soc. (1976), 88, 603-5

CODEN: PFSHA7

DT Journal

STN Columbus

LA English
CC 19-4 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)
AB The best title plants were produced under 40% shade (6000-7000 ft-candles) while growing in a medium or 3 parts Florida peat and 1 part mason sand and fertilized 3 times with 0.5 oz 18-6-12 Osmocote/8 in. pot at ~5-month intervals.
ST areca palm fertilizer
IT Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
(fertilizer expts. with, with nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium)
IT Fertilizer experiment
(with nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium, with areca palm)

=>